

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
to whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Weekly, one year, invariably in advance.....\$2.50
Daily.....3.00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, (\$12.50), will receive six copies gratis for one year.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1861.

NO. 28.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,
RECHTICHT & SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbury.

A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and form of form, with a knowledge of and furnish the intending builder, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.

Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

17-1*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &

dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair.

No. 100 Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Agents Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour,

Corn, Bacon, Turners, &c.

18-1

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

John Dawson, Pres't Wilk Branch Bank of N. C., do. do.

W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

Nov. 13, 1860. 12-12

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.

Prompt attention paid to business, and solicitate patronage from his country friends.

Aug. 30. 1-10*

T. H. MCKEEY & CO.,
ROGERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South
Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-1f

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Na-

val Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or

shipment.

April 23d, 1860. 196-1w 35-1f

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully so-

cited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all or-

ders entered in his care.

April 20th, 1860. 35-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of

Princess St. 1406-1-1824-1

18-1

JAMES STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

CHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

con, and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d, 1860. 17-

"THE SHONEE",
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
C. G. COOPER, GROCER OF NEW YORK,
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY,
City Hall Square, corner of Franklin street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.— Beware of Runners and Hackneys, who say we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor,
10-1y

WALKER MEARES,
D RUGGIST AND A POTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET,
Full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Lithographic Paper, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles,
Lathorn, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly in hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1859.

B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-
RIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. CORNER
Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

25-1

C. P. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any arti-

cle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort-

ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

notice.

Nov. 11th, 1859.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the

sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale

of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per

barrel, an additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1860.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

25-1f

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 28, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

50-1f

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 14th, 1860. 25-1y

LILLIAN H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,

Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and

Markets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

ton, N. C.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER—respectfully informs the

public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line

of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, PLASTERING BALES, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

Brick, &c., &c.

To Distillers of Turpentine,—is prepared to put

up stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-ly*

W. H. MCNARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.

D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.

J. G. Lash, Pres't W. H. Lippitt, S. C. (Oct 17)

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 17

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned

that against trespassing upon any of my lands in the coun-

ties of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber,

picking up and carting off lightwood, or any part of wood, or timber, or bark, or any part of wood, for wild hogs

with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be en-

forced against any person or persons trespassing in a

above or any other ways whatsoever.

ELISHA J. ANDERS.

March 24th, 1861. 22-3m

JONES' HOTEL.

The SUBSCRIBER will respectfully inform his friends

and the public that he has purchased the lease and fu-

ture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia.

The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, im-

portant additions will be put in this month, so that the old

and the new parts will be perfectly harmonious and convenient

for the reception of guests.

May be found at his office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-

ly attended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-2]

WILL. D. SOMERS,
PREPARING HIMSELF TO MEET THE YA-

YRS. now approaching, he proposes to permanently locate

at Lillington, N. C., to render his services to the citizens

of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by

the conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to

earn confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found when not engaged, at his office, opposite

the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-

ly attended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-2]

Schools.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, MORGANTOWN, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues his School in Morgan-
town, N. C., designed to afford Boys a thorough Classical
and Mathematical training, preparatory to entering the
University or College.

Morgan is a pleasant Mountain village, on the line of
the W. N. C. R. R.

For Circular, address

J. R. McAULAY, Principal.

Feb. 14, 1862.—25-4t.

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL,
UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.

W. H. COOPER, PRINCIPAL,

D. J. MOORE, ASSISTANT,

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will open on

Tuesday, 21st of February. The course of instruction will be

as follows: The Academic, Scientific, and Military Depart-

ments will be conducted in separate schools for College or for

the practicalities of life. The Military Department will be

under the direction of a gentleman of experience and abil-

ity.

TERMS PER SESSION of 24 weeks:

Tuition in Elementary sessions.....\$8.00

" " higher English.....12.50

" " Languages and higher Mathematics.....15.00

No deduction will be made for protracted illness. Students coming to the Union Academy and the Weldon Rail Road will stop at Magnolia, from which place they can get a conveyance.

For further particulars address the Principal at Har-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

Editor—We publish Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. It is not exactly Lincolnish all over, but it is Sewardish all over. It uses honeyed words enough but conveys nothing, and indicates coercion beyond all reasonable doubt. It says nothing about the territories; it recognizes no acts of seceding States. It can result in nothing short of war. It is just what it might have been expected to be.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

Governor Ellis in Wilmington.

Gov. ELLIS arrived here by last evening's train from Goldsboro', and was most cordially received by our injury companies and by our citizens generally. We do not think we ever saw as large a turn-out, both civic and military, in the town of Wilmington. The Cape Fear Light Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the Governor was escorted to his quarters at the Carolina Hotel by the battalions of the German Volunteers, the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Cape Fear Rifles, and the Rifles Guards, all under the command of Col. CANTWELL.

In front of the Hotel, Gov. ELLIS was introduced to the companies and the citizens generally, by A. M. WADDELL, Esq., and then proceeded to address the vast assembly at some length. He thanked the a for this very kind and flattering reception given to him. He had always experienced the kindest and most courteous treatment at the hands of the people of Wilmington, but this demonstration, so marked and enthusiastic, was something for which he was not prepared, and he must be permitted to indulge the vanity of supposing that some of it was intended as a mark of approval of his official course. He could at least lay claim to the merit of having evaded to do his duty. From the first beginning of the present trouble of the country, he had determined that the honor of North Carolina should not suffer at his hands. He trusted that it had not yet suffered at his hands, nor with the blessing of God, should it so suffer. But if he had counseled tame and unconditional submission to the rule of Back Republicans, he felt that through him the State would have been shamed.

The Governor referred to the position of public affairs in Congress and throughout the country—to Mr. Lincoln's declarations—to his sneaking into Washington—the total failure of all plans of adjustment—to the coercion policy of Lincoln's message—to the necessity of resistance, and to the inevitable course of things leading North Carolina to join her fate with her sisters of the South, and that at no distant day. He did not know how low the election in this State had resulted, but however it had resulted the march of events was still onwards. If we had not a convention now, we would have one very soon. When he looked around and saw the spirit manifested here let him that the spirit of resistance to oppression which animated the men of '76 was still alive, and its fires still burning.

Neither the law nor the constitution gave the President power to coerce any State, and the attempt to do so would be an act of usurpation that the people themselves had the natural and indefeasible right to resist; even should it be necessary to do so without waiting for the forms of authority.

Old Virginia could not accept the so-called compromise or adjustment. She had put her foot down, and her terms had been rejected and she must either go out or back down. Would she back down? He did not believe it.

In the course of his remarks the Governor alluded to the conclusion to which a sense of duty had brought a distinguished gentleman of this town, a Commissioner to the "Peace Congress." He knew that that gentleman went to Washington conscientiously and ardently desirous to effect an adjustment, if one could be effected on fair and honorable terms.

The crowd was so immense and the excitement so great that we found it difficult at times to catch the Governor's remarks, and have made no attempt at report of more than a few points. We have never seen such a manifestation of feeling in this State, and it must have been peculiarly gratifying to a public officer who for months past has been the target for all the execrations abroad that personal and political enmity could launch against him. The chief town of North Carolina welcomed the chief executive officer of the State in a manner worthy of herself.

John Howard, Esq., of Topsail Sound, New Hanover County, killed a pig a short time since, aged 6 mos. and 11 days, which weighed 111 lbs. Pretty fat s.s.d. Fig.

WILMINGTON, 6th March, 1861.
Messrs. Fulton & Price:
Gentlemen: I have just read the Journal containing your report of the speech made by me on Saturday evening last, in reference to the last clause of the 4th Article. I am sorry to say that the amendment moved, to insert the words "the white citizen," was voted down overwhelmingly. This vote was taken in the House of Representatives, and then the clause so amended was voted down. It was at a very early stage in its present state, having out the words "free white," and adopted. You further say, "in order still more fully to test the matter, I will now call for a second reading." This, however, was not made by me, but by some other Southern delegate whose name I do not remember. And the operation of the clause to give to Massachusetts its free negroes, and to prohibit the admission of any slave into the State, was a plain inference from what passed in Convention, so far as the views of Republicans were concerned.

I have been furnished with a copy of the Journals of the Convention, and spoke from memory, aided by a few notes. But I think my memory, so far as it has been accurate, is correct.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. DAVIS.

The Right of Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is now pretty generally ascertained that Mr. Lincoln did not arrive in Baltimore in the passenger train from Philadelphia, but that he traveled either in the freight train or in the freight car of Atchison & Co.'s Express. This accounts for the statements of the detective police, that no person corresponding with the description of the President elect came on that train, and that the passenger train was delayed.

ROCKINGHAM.—Settle and Brodenax elected.

ROWAN gives 263 against Convention, and 2 Unionists.

RICHMOND.—Convention 333. No Convention 252.

DAVIDSON.—Convention, 366; No Convention, 1812; Kitchell, U., 1711; Douthit, U., 1726; Hargrave, S., 382; Roberts, 376.

DUPLIN elects Houston and Rhodes, secessionists, without opposition. The vote on Convention stands 1252 for it, to 71 against it. The majority for Convention is 1181.

DAVIDSON 300 against Convention.

EDGECOMBE.—Convention 1,588. No Convention 17. J. L. Bridgers and K. Thigpen, Esqs., elected delegates.

DAVISON.—Convention, 366; No Convention, 1812; Kitchell, U., 1711; Douthit, U., 1726; Hargrave, S., 382; Roberts, 376.

DAVIDSON 1400 against Convention. Caldwell gives 500 majority against Convention.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter.

Speech of Mr. Davis at Thalian Hall.—The "Peace Congress" and Its Failure.

In accordance with the general desire, Geo. Davis, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens on last Saturday evening, March 2nd, at Thalian Hall, in reference to the proceedings of the late Peace Congress, of which body he was a member, giving his opinion as to the probable effect of such proceedings in settling the distracted questions of the day.

Although the notice was very brief, having only appeared at mid-day in the town papers, the Hall was densely crowded by an eager and attentive audience, among whom were many ladies.

When Mr. Davis appeared on the stand at 8 o'clock, he was warmly received. After returning his acknowledgements for the very kind reception which his friends and fellow-citizens had given him, he remarked that he was pleased to have an opportunity of submitting his course as a Commissioner to the judgment of the people—that he shrank from no criticism upon that course, but indeed invited and sought for it the most rigid examination. He had endeavoured to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in him faithfully, manfully and conscientiously, and whatever might be thought of his policy, he felt that he had a right to demand the highest respect for the motives which actuated him in pursuing that policy.

In order to place his own position, and, as he believed, the position of North Carolina, fairly before his hearers, it might be necessary to refer to some of the antecedents of the case. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 11th day of December last, resolutions were passed, drawn by himself, (Mr. Davis) in which the ground was taken that the present crisis ought not to suffice to pass away without such a satisfactory adjustment, upon the terms and guarantees to be demanded by a united South, as will put at rest all disturbing questions at once and forever.

The same ground had been taken in subsequent meetings, and the project of adjustment, known as the Crittenden resolutions, had been directly or inferentially adopted by public opinion and by the resolution of the Legislature of the State which did him the honor to appoint him a commissioner, as something which North Carolina might accept, and less than which she could not accept.

When the crisis arising out of the last Presidential election came on, and, indeed, for years before, he held the belief that any adjustment, to be satisfactory, must be final and conclusive, and must forever put to rest all the open issues arising out of the question of slavery.—

To do this, it must strike at the root of the matter. It

must distinctly acknowledge and guarantee property in slaves, and extend to such property full and adequate protection, as to any other species of property. This the Crittenden propositions distinctly did south of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

The Southern Commissioners went to meet the Commissioners from the North with the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and the interpretation of that instrument in the Dred Scott case in the other. They said—"We have the constitutional right, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, to take our slaves into any part of the public territories, and to demand protection for them there.—

We claim that we have a constitutional right to carry them even into Washington Territory, if we please; but we wish not to insist upon extreme rights. We do demand an authoritative recognition and embodiment of the principle of the Dred Scott decision so far as property in slaves is concerned, under the United States, being willing to concede to the North all territories above 36 degrees 30 minutes, but demanding distinct recognition and protection for our slave property below that line." This distinct recognition of the right of property in slaves, not merely as the creature of local municipal law, and the duty to protect it like other property wherever the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends, was the vital principle which alone gave value to the Crittenden resolutions. The resolutions did not claim all that the South had a right to demand, but they embodied a principle which lay at the root of the matter, and therefore the South was willing to take them, seeking for peace and for a final settlement.

Having thus referred to his own previous position, and what he believed to be the position of the State, so far as that could be inferred from the resolution of the Legislature, appointing Commissioners, he would now turn to the action of the "Peace Congress" itself, merely stopping to notice some objections which had been made against that body; first, because it sat with closed doors, and second, because of the length of time it remained in session. In the first instance, had the public been admitted, members might have been disposed to talk for effect, and the excitement of the public mind been increased, while at the same time speeches delivered or committed early made, being reported and spread to the world, might hamper the judgments and control the action of members in spite of any arguments or considerations that might be subsequently brought to their attention. As regards the length of time during which the Congress remained in session, he could truly say that to his colleagues and to himself this protracted session was the occasion of serious inconvenience and even loss. But they had gone there to exhaust every honorable means to obtain a fair, an honorable and a final settlement of existing difficulties. He had done so to the best of his abilities, and had been unsuccessful; for he could never accept the plan adopted by the "Peace Congress" as consistent with the rights, the interests and the dignity of North Carolina. Never!

As it so happened that the other four commissioners from North Carolina were equally divided on most questions, the responsibility of giving the casting vote, generally, if not always, devolved upon him. He therefore felt that the greater obligation rested upon him to give a full and candid statement of how he had met that responsibility.

The session had been a protracted one. Every word of the resolutions had been scanned, criticised, weighed and pondered, both in committee and in full convention or congress. Five distinct and separate times, in one shape or another, the true vital principle of the Crittenden propositions—the recognition of property in slaves, had been brought to a vote, and five distinct and separate times it had been voted down overwhelmingly. There is no such recognition in the most important and most debated section of the report of the congress, known as the Territorial Section. That section provides: first, that in all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, involuntary service, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited.

In all the present territory of the United States, the power to interfere with the internal administration of any State or Territory shall be exercised by Congress, but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts according to the course of the common law. When any Territory or State of the Union has a population equal to that required for a representative in the Federal Congress, it may propose a bill for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

The closing sentence of this section is most peculiarly noteworthy, because of the object in view, which was plainly avowed in conference. That object was to allow Northern free negroes to come to any point South, and there claim and exercise all the rights of citizenship. In order to test this, an amendment was offered, making it read that "Congress shall provide by law for securing to the free white citizens of each State," etc. The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote, and the words "free white" were not inserted. Further, in order still more fully to test the matter, Mr. Davis arose in his place, and enquired of one of the Commissioners from Massachusetts—Mr. Crowningshield, we think—if he considered free negroes citizens of Massachusetts? His reply was "Yes, certainly." And under this you would insist that, when coming to North Carolina, for instance, these people, so not considered by us, should have all the privileges and immunities of citizenship?" Certainly." So that in fact all our police regulations excluding free negroes from other States—for requiring that free negro sailors shall be under certain restrictions in our ports, and in fact all laws of this kind, framed for our own protection, and necessary thereto, would fall to the ground. That is exactly what the North means by this last sentence of section seven.

Even thus Franklin Substitute, mean as it is, deceptive as it is, passed by a minority vote at last. Three Northern States did not vote on it at all finally. The vote of nine given for the thing was a decided minority of the Congress, and even at that its passage was an accident. It could not have passed but for the accidental absence of Mr. Fields of the New York delegation, who would have turned the State against it with his delegation. Mr. Fields being absent, there was a tie in the New York delegation, and that delegation did not vote. Further, the U. S. Congress has refused to take up even these useless and emasculated propositions or to recommend them to the States for adoption.

But it might be asked how, on most, if not all of the propositions, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri were found voting with New York, Massachusetts, and perhaps other Black Republican States in opposition to them. He would answer, that although they were so found, their motives were very different. The dissenting Southern States voted against the proposed amendments to the Constitution on their merits, and because they regarded them as wholly inadequate, if not worse. The Republicans who voted against them did so because they were opposed to any amendment or even appearance of deserting the Chicago platform. The Constitution, as explained by the Chicago platform, is good enough for them—so they said in effect.

Cotton for Liverpool.

By reference to our Marine news it will be seen that the Barque Zephyr cleared this morning for Liverpool, fully loaded with cotton—731 bales. We believe that this is the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct to a foreign port from Wilmington, and trust that many more will soon follow. The shipment was made by Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., W. H. McRae & Co., and Jos. J. Lippitt.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

Death of an Army Officer.—Slope of War Germania.
NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—Major Gwynn, of the U. S. Army, died here last night. He rendered a long and toilsome service in the Seminole war and in the West. His remains will be taken to Richmond.
The sloop of war Germantown came off the dry dock yesterday and will be fitted out immediately.
A Coincidence.
A letter from a brother of Major Anderson to a gentleman in New York, mentions the following curious coincidence: "It is a very strange coincidence that my father was that 'Captain of the Continental line' who by mistake of his superior began the battle of Trenton, where Robert was so long stationed. And, as Major, he was a prisoner of war in actual jail, fed only on rice, with the small-pox for a dessert, in the very Charleston where his son of the same rank is now stationed—the former under Tarlton, the latter under Buchanan. What a coincidence."

Major Anderson's Health.—The Government have no advice leading to the conclusion that Major Anderson is ill, as alleged in dispatches and letters received by others from Charleston. The War Department heard from Sumter on Saturday last, by the *Day*.—*Washington Star*, 26th inst.

Excitement at Chambersburg, Pa.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—There was much excitement here yesterday, in consequence of a accession having appeared at the Town Hall, where the ladies were holding a fair. The men were a second badge, and a scuffle was the result. Nobody was hurt; but as both parties were preparing in anticipation of a fight, there was danger of a riot. The town council consequently ordered the hall to be closed.

The report that Congress had adopted the positions of the Peace Conference is a mistake. It was following offered as an amendment to the report of a committee of the House. It will be seen that it is what is known as the Seward plan or Corwin plan. It don't touch the matters at issue:

The question that recurred upon the adoption of the amendment to the report, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures, shall be valid to all its purposes as part of the said Constitution:

"ARTICLE 12. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States which will authorize to give to Congress the power to abolish or regulate slavery, or any part of it, to be in good order and to be in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State."

The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment, and resulted—yeas 133, nays 65.

From Washington.

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The President has determined to strike Gen. Twiggs' name from the rolls of the Army on the ground of treason.

Southern Congress.

MONROVIA, Feb. 28.—An Act was passed by Congress to-day, providing that, until stamps are obtained, the Postmaster-General may order prepayment in money. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts with steamers to convey the mails.

A Bill was introduced to-day, providing that in case a conflict of arms should occur between the old United States and the Confederate States, arising from the refusal of the former to recognize the independence of the latter, the Courts shall not take cognizance of civil suits from the States or citizens of the United States.

Effects of the Crisis.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The "Girard House" closed its doors to-day for want of patronage, consequent upon the present political troubles which have curtailed southern travel.

NOT IMPROBABLE.—It was currently rumored upon the streets yesterday, that Major ANDERSON and Lieutenant DAVID and TALBOT, of the garrison of Fort Sumter, would, on the 4th instant, resign their commissions in the United States Army, and retire from the fort.—*Charleston Mercury*, 1st inst.

President Tyler Denouncing the Peace Conference.

RICHMOND, February 28.—Messrs. Tyler and Seben were summoned here to-night. Both spoke, and ex-President Tyler denounced the result as a worthless affair, and said the South had nothing to hope for from the Republicans.

Mr. Seben said it was a delusion, a sham, and an insult and offense to the South.

Lient. Governor Montague is now making a secession speech. The secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measure of coercion are adopted the North may rest assured that Virginia will secede. The action of the Peace Congress is generally condemned.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—Providence, March 1.—The House refused, by a tie vote, to instruct the Senator and request the Representatives in Congress to vote for the propositions of the Peace Congress.

Later and Important from Texas—Resistance to the Secessionists.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Advices from Texas say that Captain Hill has refused the demand of the Texas Commissioners for the surrender of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, or the public property under his command.

Capt. Hill sent to Ringgold Barracks for reinforcements to retake the property of the Government on Brazos Island. A collision was considered imminent.

Returns from several counties show an almost unanimous vote for the secession candidates.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—The Sumter Watchman publishes a private letter from New York, which says that Capt. McGowan is on the stool of repentance for the part he took in attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter with the troops on board the steamer *Star of the West*. In the letter it is said that he is a Southern man by birth and in feeling, and was hoisted into that enterprise. The writer says that he believes Capt. McGowan would fight, sooner or later, anywhere else, under the banner of the Southern Confederacy.

It is rumored that Herring has received an order from Washington city for one of his largest and best patent safe for the White House. It is understood to be for Mr. Lincoln's personal use, not only for retreat to it in time of danger, when assassins are supposed to be about, but if he should desire to travel, it is believed it will be safer to transport him from place to place in it than in a Scotch cap and military cloak! General Scott is to carry the key!—*Day Book*.

THE HERO VAN WYCK.—It is believed in Washington, says a Washington correspondent, that Van Wyck got his pummeling in a house of ill-fame.

The Attack on the Cleveland Mail Train by the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The Arizona correspondent states that the day after the attack of the overland mail, the parties at the station were called out by the Indians with a white flag. Welsh was shot dead, and two brothers, named Calser, were wounded.—James F. Wallace was captured. Eight bodies were found with the remains of the train, two were shot to the wagons, which were burned! The road was obstructed with rocks for a space of two miles.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.—We understand that two of the negroes convicted of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Woodruff, in Northampton county on the 31st December last, were hung at Jackson, on Saturday last.

One of the murderers, it will be remembered, was lynched by the excited inhabitants, at the time of his arrest. These two, a man and a woman, have now paid the penalty for their crime, and the remaining one convicted in the bloody tragedy, a boy about fourteen years old, is to have a new trial. It is to be hoped that this terrible example of swift retribution will have its desired effect.—*Murfreesboro Citizen*, 28th ult.

"THE PRINCE OF RAILS."—If a story, related by a Rochester (N. Y.) paper about "Bob" Lincoln, is true, he must be a somewhat rapid young man.—"Bob's" first trial in New York, it is said, was spent "about town" going in at the elephant with some congenital spirits, at Bowburn's Museum; after which attention was paid to other popular sights and scenes. The story referred to we find in the Rochester Democrat, and is as follows:

Robert Lincoln, son of the President elect, who is now known as "Prince Bob," is destined to make his peculiar mark and be remembered by the people whenever he goes. Of the many good things told of this boy in Buffalo, on Saturday, we heard the following: A few days since, when Mrs. Lincoln was on her way home from New York, attended by her son Robert, she found herself at Buffalo, without a pass over the State Line Railroad. For that link in the chain of railway between New York and Springfield no provision had been made. After Mrs. Lincoln had taken her seat in the car, at Buffalo, for the West, her son Bob entered the office of R. N. Brown, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the State Line Railroad, and inquired if Mr. Brown was in? Mr. Brown responded and inquired if he should be allowed to go to the *Princely* *Prince of Railways* to which he was a great friend to the whites; and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, had placed a guard over him every night to protect him.

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